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map of the London County as fully satisfying every need of the public. The parks and open spaces controlled by the London County Council are shown in blue-green, other parks and open spaces in yellow-green, and the main roads are coloured brown. Altitudes in feet are given at frequent intervals.

RUSSIA.—Carte Ethnographique de la Russie d'Europe. Scale, 1:12,500,000, or 197.2 statute miles to an inch. By D. Aitoff. *Annales de Géog.* No. 79. Librairie Armand Colin. Paris, 1906.

A clear and good map in 17 tints showing the distribution of the races in Russia in Europe and in Caucasia. The map is based upon the census of 1897. In the colour legend the colours are arranged in the order of the number of persons speaking each language.

ANDREES ALLGEMEINER HANDATLAS.—In 139 Haupt und 161 Nebenkarten; nebst vollständigem alphabetischem Namenverzeichnis von etwa 240,000 Namen. Fünfte, völlig neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. (Lieferungen 13-18.) Herausgegeben von A. Scobel. Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig, 1905.

This new edition of Andrees Hand-Atlas will contain 37 more maps than the fourth edition. Thirty-eight plates will be entirely redrawn or now first introduced into the atlas. Among the new features are physical maps of Europe and Africa, a map showing distribution of minerals, geological and economic maps of Central Europe, an entirely new plate of Switzerland, and four more pages of African maps, including a physical map. There will be no addition to the number of the American sheets, but all will be revised. This atlas has been noted both for the superior excellence of its maps and its moderate cost. The edition now being issued will even enhance its standing from the scientific and cartographic standpoints, while its price for the map sheets in Lieferungen is only 28 marks, or about \$7. The sheets thus far issued are especially conspicuous for the very large number of place-names printed with perfect clearness even in mountainous regions where brown is the predominating tint; and for the unexcelled methods by which sea-floor contours, soundings, and commercial routes are given. The index will contain about 240,000 names.

BOOK NOTICES.

Tabellarische Reiseberichte nach den meteorologischen Schiffstagebüchern. Kaiserliche Marine, Deutsche Seewarte. 8vo. Berlin, 1905, 2 Band. Pp. 200.

The "*Tabellarische Reiseberichte*" of the German Naval Observatory, of which we now have the second volume, are designed to accomplish three things; I. To give a complete list of the marine meteorological Journals sent in to the Seewarte and relating to long voyages. II. To present sufficient information concerning these voyages to enable any one to determine where each vessel was at a given time; thus persons who are studying some problem in marine meteorology or oceanography can find out for themselves how many German ships were within a certain area at a given time. III. They contain a brief summary of the most important nautical, meteorological, and oceanographical data collected by all the ships in all oceans. This is the unique feature of the publication. The data selected for this summary include the following: Limits of the trade winds; irregularities in the trades; storms; ice and icebergs; marked deflections of the

ocean currents; notable variations in the water temperatures; marine earthquakes; dust storms and other striking phenomena. The advantage of these *Tabellarische Reiseberichte* as compared with other marine publications lies in the fact that we here have original observations, without any reduction or averaging, so that each student can do with them as he pleases. The sole limitation results from the selection of observations of certain kinds only, and from the bounds set by the available size of the publication. The present volume (dated Nov., 1905) contains the results of observations sent in during the year 1904.

R. DEC. W.

In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies. By James Outram. xii and 466 pp. 46 Illustrations, Index and Maps. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1905. (Price, \$3.)

Every enthusiastic mountain-climber and lover of the sublime in nature will welcome this book. It deals with the Alpine region of the Canadian Rocky Mountains between 51° and 53° N. Lat., where the only American counterpart of the Alps is found—a region of striking grandeur and of vast areas of glaciers, culminating in the huge Columbia ice-field with an area of about 200 square miles.

Mr. Outram, during three summers, achieved some of the best ascents that have been made among these mountains. His book will specially appeal to mountain-climbers, but no one can read the story of the grandest of North American mountains and of the trails, lakes, valleys, forests, and fine air among the Canadian Alps without wishing to go there next summer.

Among all these mountains the Selkirks first achieved popularity; but they are described here only briefly in Appendix A, as Mr. A. O. Wheeler has written an exhaustive report on them which is about to be published by the Dominion Land Survey. The photographs give many glimpses of scenic grandeur. A sketch map shows in red the routes traced by mountaineers and explorers, and a very full index enhances the value of the work. Mr. Outram's volume is a desirable addition to the literature, still meagre, of a region that in its geographical and geological aspects and its scenic attractiveness is of great interest both to the man of science and the layman.

A History of the Pacific Northwest. By Joseph Schafer. xvi and 321 pp. Maps and Illustrations. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1905. (Price, \$1.25.)

This volume tells, in a simple and readable manner, the story of the great region in the North West known as Oregon in the first half of the nineteenth century, and embracing the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Very little space is given to such political phases as the organization and operation of the new State governments; but the unfolding processes by which the wilderness was tamed, homes were multiplied, cities built, and the Pacific North West was linked by commercial routes with all the world are the fascinating theme of the book.

This is a chapter in our history of intense human interest; and the author gives it additional charm by showing how this great civilization has developed under the special physical conditions prevailing there. He devotes fourteen chapters to the early part of this evolutionary period, and the remaining five chapters are practically a sketch of progress in the Pacific northwest from 1849 to the present time. An admirable index makes all the information accessible. The book is well illustrated.